

ORWELL'S
Patent Suspenders,
gance, strength, &c. far ex-
in use. To be had wholesale
manufactory, lower end of
Alexandria. Chaser's may be supplied
on.

Richard Howell.
d6m

Artillerists Companion
OR
TS OF ARTILLERY,
IS De TOUSARD,
commandant of the 2d regt
of artillery of the U. S.
2d of the above work
BY

R. GRAY.

R SALE, BY
S DEBLOIS
ear Col. Ramsay's wharf,
in pipes
in half pipes and quarter
Rum, in hogsheads and bar-
ogsheads
oxes
Beets, and Winter Pears,
in hogsheads and pipes

G. LADD,
S FOR SALE,
erman Linens, consisting
white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, Burlaps, and
silk
neek
eting and Duck
ing Paper
ack Pepper of the best qua-
id very low
d Coffee
sses
Wine
nd Gin
ch Brandy
ca Spirits:
al Leather, Shoes, Spon-
Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
d

ES BACON,
ore, on King-street, has in
is former stock, added
of Genuine Articles in
rocery Line;
his assortment complete-
ate, on his usual low terms
Sugars, of various qua-
ditto,
TRAS,
particularly select
ed for
family use.
ee,
superior quality

WINES.
1 Port
rdeaux Brandy,
rit, for family use,
ix, St. Vincents, and Ne-
y Whisky,
and Cider Vinegar,
ers,
c, cloves, cassia, piment
t pepper, rice and ground
for table use, pearl barley
ue, soap, mow, dpt and
refined salt, saffron, flo-
peras, madder, brimstone
tent shot all sizes, best
made gunpowder, segar
co, very best c. wing
siper's snuff, Hunter's spic-
warranted of a superi-
est ditto, wrapping paper
c. with generally every
e whole of which have been
and will be disposed of
ms

i its various branches
at this office.

ED DAILY BY
SNOWDEN,
the Proprietor.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1808.

[No. 2160.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD

the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of good
which are on limitation and the prices
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.
GREEN COFFEE,
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 18

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mc-
Mchell, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets; is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For partic-
ulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November
next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d regt
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

REMOVED from the service of the subscriber
on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of Thirty Dollars, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dunfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are
forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their
own risk.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month
of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or
9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his
walk, a down look when spoken to and rather
loud of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood
of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for
some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the
Great Falls, and is now at work on the great
road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown
or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me
but is now entitled to his freedom. The above
reward will be given to any person who will
apprehend said negro & all reasonable expen-
ses paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1.

NOTICE to the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you
are called on by the late commissioners to attend
in person or by proxy, at Washington,
the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a
treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro'
this medium to offer myself a candidate as
our Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians
of the clerk residing in Alexandria, is ob-
vious, and no injury can possibly arise from
his arrangement to the Stockholders in the
City. It will render unnecessary in case of
transfers, that the persons conveying or re-
ceiving the conveyance should repair to the
clerk's office in the City to have the needful
done. True it is, that it may be done by
power of attorney; but the trouble and ex-
pense attendant thereon is an inconveniencie,
independent of the necessity of an agent to
effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing
in Alexandria might be the means of saving
that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer
book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the pro-
motion of the Bridge, in which I at present
own in my own name and those of others, 146
shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a
preference over any that has no interest therein.
I shall be content to receive whatever em-
oluments the service may be deemed worthy
of, or as low as any competitor that may be
presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14.

District Court of the U. States, In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,
against

Forty boxes of white clay-
ed Sugar, ten boxes of
brown Sugar and ten
tons of Logwood.

It is Ordered, By the honora-

ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the
district of Columbia, in and for the district
court of the United States, in and for the dis-

taforenamed, that Friday the 29th day of April,
1808, be and the same is hereby appointed,
for the trial of the said merchandise, at the
Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the
district aforesaid, before a special session of
the said court, then and there to be holden;

and that the substance of the said libel filed
against the said merchandise, together with
this order, be published, fourteen days before
the day hereby appointed for the trial of the
same, in the newspaper published in the said
town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in
the most public manner, for the space of four-
teen days before the said day of trial, at the
court house in the town of Alexandria, and
also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,

C. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.

April 14.

District Court of the U. States, In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Forty boxes of white clay-
ed Sugar, ten boxes of
brown Sugar and ten
tons of Logwood.

It is Ordered, By the honora-

ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the
district of Columbia, in and for the district
court of the United States, in and for the dis-

taforenamed, that Friday the 29th day of April,
1808, be and the same is hereby appointed,
for the trial of the said merchandise, at the
Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the
district aforesaid, before a special session of
the said court, then and there to be holden;

and that the substance of the said libel filed
against the said merchandise, together with
this order, be published, fourteen days before
the day hereby appointed for the trial of the
same, in the newspaper published in the said
town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in
the most public manner, for the space of four-
teen days before the said day of trial, at the
court house in the town of Alexandria, and
also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,

C. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.

April 14.

District Court of the U. States,

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchandize, containing two pi-
ano fortés, two barrel organs, and four music
books,

It is Ordered, By the honora-

ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the
district of Columbia, in and for the district
court of the United States, in and for the dis-

taforenamed, that Friday the 29th day of April,
1808, be and the same is hereby appointed,
for the trial of the said four cases of mer-
chandise, at the court house in the town of
Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a
special session of the said court, then and there
to be holden; and that the substance of the
libel filed against the said four cases of mer-
chandise together with this order, be published
fourteen days before the day hereby appointed
for the trial of the same, in the newspaper
published in the said town of Alexandria, and
be also posted up in the most public manner,
for the space of fourteen days before the said
day of trial, at the court house in the town of
Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in
said town.

G. DENEALE,

C. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.

April 14.

The libel in the above case, charges in sub- stance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2
piano fortés, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music
books, were imported in the ship William &
John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Li-
verpool, into the port of Alexandria, and con-
signed by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool,
to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, mer-
chant:—That the said 4 cases of mer-
chandise were, on or about the 19th day of Oct.
1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria;
that the same were not invoiced according to
the actual cost thereof at the place of ex-
portation, but that the said Cornelius Ward,
the exporter, with design to evade a part of
made out a FALSE AND FRAUDULENT
IA VOICE of the said MERCHANTIZE,

in which the same was not invoiced according
to the actual cost thereof, at the place of ex-
portation, but far below such actual cost;
which false invoice was transmitted by the
said exporter, to the consigned with direc-
tions to produce it at the custom house in Alex-
andria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases
of merchandize were to be entered; that the
said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes
aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq.
collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 lhd. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for
myleuse on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

pipes Cognac Brandy

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE,
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,

RICHMOND, February 8, 1803.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. S. to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONTINUED.]

The objections which you urge to other parts of the article, apply to clauses in the treaty of 1794, which it was impossible for us to change. I have, however, to observe, that there is nothing in it to prevent the passage of a navigation act, provided it be as a measure of general policy. Most of the nations of Europe, especially France, would be happy, in a general view, to see the United States resort to that expedient to counteract the restrictive system of England; and as it is one which could not essentially affect them, they could find no motive of that kind, to inspire a wish to oppose it, nor could the United States, as I supposed, find one to exempt them from it.

We regretted that we could not obtain a stipulation which should compel Great Britain to repeal the laws which impose so high a duty on her manufactures, when exported to the United States. Our letter shewed that we did every thing in our power to obtain such a stipulation. I was however persuaded, that the want of it would not expose us to all the evils which you seem to apprehend from it, admitting that the British construction of that clause in the former treaty was a sound one, and that nothing is contained in the 23d article of the present one to discountenance it. It is certain that no government will ever tax exports higher than indispensably necessary compels it, because such a tax tends in all cases essentially to check industry, and to destroy the most productive source of national prosperity. The inhibition imposed by the constitution of the United States on the congress, to tax, in the slightest degree, their exports, affords a strong argument drawn from the acknowledged wisdom of its framers, against the policy of such a tax, in the abstract; and I am persuaded that the reasons against it are as strong with Great-Britain, if not stronger than with any other nation.—

Without taking a more comprehensive view of the subject, it is sufficient to observe, that a tax on British exports, must operate as a bounty in favor of American manufactures, which are already in an advanced state, in certain parts of the union. Great Britain must be sensible of this fact, and aware of the encouragement which the present export duty gives them, and of the consequences attending it. I should presume that there was not much cause to apprehend, that she would tax the export of her manufactures thence to other countries. The sole effect of such a tax would be to secure to her own vessels the carriage of the articles, if indeed, that were attainable. In both cases the manufactures of Great Britain would be the subject of the commerce.—The supply of the great, the productive and increasing markets of the U. S. must be a primary object of British policy, and Great Britain would doubtless be cautious not to hazard it for one comparatively of much less importance.

ART. 6. As this article was approved, I shall only observe, that I considered the reservation contained in it important, as it enabled the U. S. to counteract the British policy in respect to the trade with the West-Indies, which is the object of it, by the means the most efficacious, whenever they should be resorted to. The trade of Great Britain with the United States is carried on principally by circuitous voyages, in which her vessels pass from the ports of the United States to the West Indies. By suspending the intercourse between the United States and her West-Indies, in British vessels, the chain would be broken, and the whole commerce in such vessels be, in a great measure suspended. The provision in the article obviously looks to such an object, and the time of carrying it into effect, unless the trade should be placed on satisfactory ground, would have depended altogether on the United States.

Having already noticed the subjects which are embraced by the following articles, I shall add but little more on any of them, in what is said in our joint letter of January 3d, 1807. The 7th was taken literally from the treaty of 1794. The 8th and 9th amended as you allow, the articles in that treaty on the same subject. The 10th, relative to blockade, taken in connection with the British paper of December 31, 1806, placed, as I presumed, that interest on ground which would be satisfactory. The preamble cannot affect it unfavorably, as it does not alter the acknowledged law. The only effect which it could have, would be to admonish the courts to be cautious in admitting evidence on notice, on account of the distance of the United States from the blockaded ports. It was supposed to give the United States a claim to a more favorable rule in respect to evidence, than was allowed to powers more contiguous to the theatre of action. The doctrine contained in Mr. Merry's note to you was not contested by the British commissioners. It is, on the contrary maintained in their note to us of December 31st, 1806, in which it is asserted to be no-

thing "that the king did not declare any ports to be in a state of blockade without allotting to that object a force sufficient to make the entrance to them manifestly dangerous." I quote the passage in their note to observe that the doctrine is not conditional on any other part of it, but is laid down as the established law. It justifies the additional remark that the preamble was not intended and cannot be construed to alter the law. It follows that it cannot produce any other effect than that which is above imputed to it.

[To be continued.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY April 23.

Conversation on the navy bill,

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. Macon had thought, after the affair of Copenhagen that the nation would think no more of a navy; he had thought that it would have been entirely given up. The president had already authority to call out frigates; then where was the necessity of repealing the authority? For gentlemen seemed to be unwilling absolutely to require it, as the senate had done. If the executive had been guilty of neglect in not exercising the authority reposed in him, there was a constitutional mode of calling him to account for it, without doing it indirectly by passing this bill.

Mr. Milnor wished to leave a fair discretion with the president to employ these vessels to enforce obedience to the laws, and to protect our harbors. The seamen also now out of service might be employed, which would be a desirable thing. He felt not so much terror at the bare mention of a navy that some gentlemen seemed to do.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said he had been in favor of every measure of defence which had been proposed, and which he considered our circumstances to require; but he could not see the necessity for this bill. The expence of it would be very great; three or four millions had already been appropriated for defence during the present session, and it must be known to all that our receipts from the revenue would be considerably diminished in consequence of the embargo.

Mr. Smilie was strongly opposed to the bill. If the navy were equipped and sent to sea, war would be the inevitable result; and even if it would not, the expense would be considerable.

Mr. Pitkin entered somewhat at large into the use and advantages of a navy. He wished the president of the U. S. to have power to repel a attack, if we are to have it. We have a right to peace within our waters and within three miles of our shores; if we could not preserve it, we had better give up our sovereignty. Our commercial tonnage, he said, was almost as much as that of England, and much more than that of any other nation; we ought therefore to have some ships to protect it.

Mr. Holland was opposed to the bill. If we were to attempt to meet the British on the sea, it would be the only way in which we could be materially injured by them; and would afford them an opportunity of gratifying their thirst for naval dominion.

He was as much against war as the gentleman from Connecticut; and it was because he wished for peace he was opposed to a navy, as it must only become a prey to a superior maritime power. Let them once more attack us, said he, and we will retaliate on them not by sea, but by land, where they are vulnerable, and our 10,000 men, with a few of our militia, will revenge their insults.

The question on postponement was then taken by yeas and nays, and the bill was postponed 55 to 42.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriation to supply the deficit in the appropriation for the public buildings for the year 1807, and for other purposes.

The bill having gone through the committee of the whole, after filling up the blanks for the deficit, and for a small sum for finishing the wall round the president's house, and refusing to make an appropriation for the ensuing year, for other purposes, the committee rose and reported the bill.

The house then adjourned till five o'clock.

5 O'CLOCK.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the above bill.

And the yeas and nays being required by Mr. D. R. Williams on concurrence with the sum reported to supply the deficit (\$50,000 dollars) there were for concurrence 75, against it 14.

The appropriation for the south wing of

11,500 dollars was negatived. So that the bill now contains nothing but the appropriation for the deficit.

On motion of Mr. McCleery, the house went into a committee of the whole, 53 to 24. Mr. Cutts in the chair, on the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay to the comptroller of the treasury of the U. S. the amount of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong, minister of the U. S. in France. Which having been gone through, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Cutts having called for the bill respecting sites for fortifications, in or near Portland, and a motion being made by Mr. Lewis to postpone it,

Mr. Rowan advocated the motion, in order to give him an opportunity to move that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the report of the committee on the case of judge Jones in order to commit it to a select committee with power to send for persons, papers, &c and as he was alone from Kentucky on this occasion, and should not be present on Monday, he wished an opportunity to make the motion.

Messrs. Dana, Johnson, and Howard supported the motion for postponement on the ground that it would be but reasonable that the gentleman should have an opportunity to make the motion, more especially as it was a matter of considerable interest to Kentucky.

Messrs. Montgomery and Holland opposed the motion for postponement with this view, as the house having already determined by their vote of reference to postpone the subject they could not see the necessity for again considering it, as it might occupy the whole time they had on hand. It was usual also after a committee had reported in favor of a person to recommit that report for a further enquiry.

Mr. Lewis withdrew his motion for postponement, as he had but made it with a view to having the engrossed bill concerning the public buildings read.

Mr. Rowan renewed the motion, and spoke in support of it. Why all this zeal against a full enquiry into the case of judge Jones? The case of judge Bruin had been permitted to pass and the delegate from Mississippi territory had been authorized to take depositions, almost without an objection. He could not conceive why gentlemen were so zealous on this case.

Mr. Cutts asked whether the gentleman were in order, the question being on the postponement of another subject?

The Speaker said the gentleman was in order.

Mr. Rowan then said a few words, upon which he was called to order by several gentlemen.

And a member having required that the words for which the gentleman was called to order should be reduced to writing—

Mr. Jackson said—I call the gentleman to order and have reduced the words to writing as applied to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cutts) by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Rowan.) The words were "Let the gentleman call me to order again." Any thing in the nature of a threat was inadmissible, & therefore he had called the gentleman to order.

Mr. Macon called for the reading of the rule.

The Speaker read the rule, as follows:

"If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may call to order; in which case the member so called to order, shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain, and the house shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to; if the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the house."

A member rising to speak on the subject and being called to order, as the question admitted not of debate—

On motion of Mr. Randolph the house adjourned—Eight o'clock.

MONDAY, April 25.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

A resolution was adopted, 57 to 14, directing the secretary of the treasury to inquire what and report to the next session the emoluments, and fees of the collectors, naval officers and surveyors of the customs during the last year, and whether any addition is necessary thereto.

Mr. Quincy from the committee appointed on the message of the president relative to a rupture with one of the Barbary pow-

ers, reported a communication from the secretary of state relative to our affairs with those powers; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clark said it would be recollect by the house, that he had some time since directed to make a statement to the general Wilkinson. He now had in his hand a correspondence with the Spanish government, which he laid before the table as it went to substantiate and contain in that statement.

These papers were read, and a copy of Philip Noland, and purporting to be instructions from general Wilkinson to Thomas Power, and of Power from Thomas Power.

Mr. Randolph moved that they be printed.

Mr. Smilie opposed the printing, as if it were indeed testimony, this house was not to decide upon it.

Mr. Randolph said, it was certain, lat cause, the papers as read could not be understood. They appeared to embrace the correspondence of Philip Noland, said to be the agent of geo. W. with Power, and in the course of them there was a reconciliation that geo. W.'s hand writing should not be used. He presumed that gentlemen felt more interested in these than in the papers every day laid on their tables and printed.

Mr. Smilie said, they had had enough of this business of denunciation, and he wished no more of it. He was willing that the papers should be sent to the court of enquiry, but he would go no further.

Mr. Randolph called for the yeas & nays on the motion for printing.

Mr. Rhea supported the motion for printing.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on printing, and carried, 52 to 30.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the papers this day presented by Mr. Clark, were ordered to be transmitted to the president of the U. S.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of claims, made a report on the claim of madame Beaumarchais. The committee thought proper to state by way of report why the claim had not been decided on by the committee this session. The report asks leave for the committee to be discharged from the further consideration of the claim the present session.

Agreed.

The engrossed bill to supply the deficit in the appropriations for the public buildings, being read the third time.

Mr. Randolph called for the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. Randolph then opposed the bill at some length, on account of its offspring, as he conceived, on every principle of the constitution and the law; for if this were to be permitted, they might as well open the treasury and dismiss their accounting officers at once.

Messrs. Holland, Stanford and Smilie replied; they conceived that the superintendant, acting under a resolution of the house to prepare the room for the next meeting, had done his duty in preparing it; and was at least justifiable in having acted so.

The question was then taken, and the bill passed 73 to 8.

A message was received from the senate informing the house that they had agreed to the amendments of this house to the act supplementary to the embargo law, with amendments to them; which were taken up and agreed to.

The bill to empower the president of the United States to exchange certain sites for fortifications in Portland, Maine, was through a committee of the whole,

MR. PITKIN is the chair;

And was ordered to a third reading, 67 to 5; and was afterwards read a third time and passed, 64 to 7.

While in committee on this bill Mr. Blackledge moved to amend the bill so as to give a general power to exchange sites for fortifications where it shall be judged expedient so to do—Negated.

On motion of Mr. Quincy the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill from the senate for the relief of Joseph Chase, Jared Gardner, and others; the bill being gone through. Mr. Pitkin reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading, 58 to 13; and was read a third time and passed accordingly, 58 to 14.

On motion of Mr. Morrow the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

MR. BASSETT is the chair;

On the bill amendatory of the act regulating grants of land in the Indiana territory. The bill being gone through and vari-

ous amendment committee rose and was ordered to a and was afterward 17.

Mr. J. Mont hope go into the bill making Pike and his co-yes 31.

On motion of solved itself into yes 38, on the b per annuitant office of the United S chair.

Mr. Bibb move and ask leave to s believe that three tee had consider provisions.

Mr. Nelson obj soldiers at pres worse situati nation. In meo of this kind ver, to its disgr provision. Ever wreathes around crutches from ha humanity could a men even now.

They would be instruction and u would form in fact

Mr. N. went into subject. There present officers i who by age were a tour of duty.

Mr. Rhea supported the motion for printing.

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At the next sessio to meet the gentle

Mr. Bibb was motives as the g He also thought me, which cou

The committee ported progress, magaio, 41 to 2

On motion of resolved itself in whole, 37 to 38 chair, on the b ties of the land tor, and to con authority of the laskias.

Mr. Nelson re

Mr. Morrow obj it very important i provided for conti Kakaskias, who ha committed on the States to the a and who were of g States,

Mr. Nelson said in comparison with

reduced to discuss. due to the goos d. While this bill v

Mr. Morrow stress from individ U. S. which was material to

After some fur mite rose, 45 to 2

Mr. J. Montgotha of the amendm ents martial.

Mr. Lewis move indefinitely; for quorum in the hou on the bill.

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The first ame to carry up the

Mr. Stanford m \$12,50

communication from which was ordered to be made a statement in Wilkinson. He now had correspondence with him, which he laid before the house to substantiate his statement.

Mr. J. Montgomery moved that the house go into committee of the whole on the bill making compensation to Z. M. Pike and his companions—Negated, ayes 31.

On motion of Mr. Nelson the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, ayes 38, on the bill for the relief of the persecuted officers & soldiers of the army of the United States, Mr. CURTIS in the chair.

Mr. Bibb moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again; for he did not believe that three members of the committee had considered the bill or knew its provisions.

Mr. Nelson objected to this motion. Our soldiers at present, he said, were in a worse situation than those of any other nation. In most countries was a provision of this kind; in this country, however, to its disgrace, there was no such provision. Even now they might see poor wretches around the door, reduced to their crutches from hard service. No man of humanity could see it unmoved. These men even now would do garrison duty. They would be capable of giving good instruction and useful information; they would form in fact many military schools.

Mr. N. went into an examination of this subject. There were also, he said, at present officers in the army of the U. S. who by age were incapable of performing a tour of duty. He cited instances of two majors, who of whom lately died, who were totally incapacitated from service, and being both revolutionary soldiers, and guilty of no misconduct, the executive, although authorized so to do, would never be so totally dead to feeling as to dismiss them from service. The one now left was obliged to be drawn about or carried in a basket from camp to camp; while others younger or more active men, were kept back from service by his occupying the place.

Mr. Bibb felt as much commiseration for this class of citizens, as any one could do, but to the principle which he objected; but the house were not now prepared to investigate the merits of any bill which needed discussion to explain them, and it was therefore he had made the motion. At the next session, he should be willing to meet the gentleman on the subject.

Mr. Macon was influenced by the same motives as the gentleman from Georgia. He also thought the bill wanted amendment, which could not well be made now.

The committee then rose, ayes 33, reported progress, and were refused leave to adjourn, 41 to 31.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 37 to 38, Mr. W. Alston in the chair, on the bill to ascertain the boundaries of the land districts of Indiana territory, and to continue for a longer time the authority of the commissioners of Kaslakias.

Mr. Nelson moved that the committee rise.

Mr. Morrow objected to it as he considered it very important that the bill should pass. It provided for continuing the commissioners of Kaslakias, who had lately discovered a fraud committed on the property of the United States to the amount of 100,000 acres of land, and who were of great advantage to the United States.

Mr. Nelson said the bill was not important in comparison with that which the house just refused to discuss. Mr. N. thought what was due to the goose was sauce to the gander, and that this bill would go the way of all bills.

Mr. Morrow stated that this bill went to west from individuals land the property of the U. S. which they now wrongfully held; and was material to the interests of the United States.

After some further observations the committee rose, 45 to 29.

Mr. J. Montgomery called for the consideration of the amendments to the bill concerning ours martial.

Mr. Lewis moved to postpone the subject indefinitely; for when there was but a bare quorum in the house, it was not proper to act on the bill.

Mr. J. Montgomery the motion, opposed and Mr. Macon supported it.

The motion was agreed to, ayes 46.

The bill for making appropriations to supply the deficit in the appropriation for public buildings was returned from the senate with amendments.

The first amendment allowing 25,000 dollars to carry up the solid work in the interior of the north wing being under consideration.

Mr. Stanford moved to strike out that sum except \$12,500. Negated.

This amendment of the senate was then agreed to, 48 to 22.

The next amendment for appropriating a sum for drains, bridges, high ways, &c. was negated, 42 to 26.

The next amendment of \$11,000 for finishing the interior of the south wing, being under consideration.

Mr. Stanford said, as they seemed willing to do a part, they had as well agree to the whole, and appropriate 15,000 dollars also for securing the north west angle of the south wing, and moved accordingly—Negated.

The amendment of the senate was then agreed to 52 to 21.

Mr. Randolph obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

It being impossible to keep a quorum a call of the house was ordered at 6 o'clock, and the house adjourned till five.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Yesterday the citizens of Alexandria gave a Public Dinner to the Hon. JOSEPH LEWIS, as a mark of their high respect for his services in Congress, and particularly for his attention to the interests of this place and the District of Columbia generally. The Dinner was served up at Mr. Gadsby's in a very handsome style, and the company spent the evening with the greatest mirth, accompanied with a number of Patriotic Songs.

The Editor has received a note from a scribler signing himself "Juvenis" charging him with having circulated a "defamation gross, nay monstrous," in giving publicity to the opinion of Mr. George Mason respecting Mr. Jefferson. Juvenis admits "Mr. Jefferson did propose that the grave assembly of Virginia should declare woman capable of rape, and should inflict the punishment of *nove scel* for the crime;" but adds, that if "oral history of our times is not incorrect, I must suppose Mr. Jefferson one of the last men in the state who would wage war against beauty, unless in the old way."—He then calls on me for the publication of the law alluded to. The anecdote in question was furnished by a respectable friend & I had no doubt of its authenticity, the law I have not, nor did I ever see it—if I had it, its publication would be unnecessary, as the fact stated is admitted by my redoubtable correspondent himself. How he can support his charge against me I should like to know—I should be happy to hear from him in any way most consonant to his feelings.

The ship Amiable, Rinker, from New York, arrived at Rotterdam the 21st of January, after having been in England. [The letter communicating the above, adds, that there would not be any difficulty in American vessels being admitted to an entry, which had been in England. Markets were very high, cotton 70 cents and coffee 64 cents per lb.]

An embargo on all vessels was laid in Holland on the 23d January, and was not raised on the 5th March. An American vessel at the request of the consul, had permission to sail with the crews of several ships that had been wrecked.

The Globe, of March 9th, says, "On Sunday, the Eliza, an American ship, passed Portsmouth, with 150 passengers, English and American, from Amsterdam for New York. Three of the passengers landed, among whom was Nathaniel Norwood, a Pole, who attempted to pass himself for an Englishman. He was taken into custody as a spy, and brought to the alien office."

An unfortunate circumstance occurred on the morning of the 26th instant between two and three o'clock at Elizabethtown, N. J. a man named Andrew Ross had been committed to prison a few days ago, and immediately declared his determination to set fire to it on the first opportunity. This threat he contrived to put into execution, and the whole building including the court house was consumed. He himself was a victim to his passion, as he was also destroyed by the flames. After expressing his determination of the above nature, it appears remarkable that the keeper should leave any means within his reach to accomplish his dreadful purpose.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR,
ENCLOSED you will receive a hasty reply to an essay signed Junius, which appeared in your paper of yesterday. I am not actuated by a spirit of contradiction and ill nature towards the author; but the subject does not appear to have been treated with the candor which it has been generally viewed by men of all parties—my politics are unformed; but being on the verge of manhood, I sometimes assume the liberty of expressing myself upon the relations of my native country.

April 29, 1808.

THE Cynic who has so frequently advertised the effusions of Junius, had determined to smile in obscurity at his inconsistencies, and forbear to reply specifically to accusations so generally urged; but with amazement he observes a "Junius" of the western hemisphere enlivened by the reviving influence of spring, displaying his effervescent beauties, which vie with the tinted Flora of the fields in sheen and solidity, or, in strains of the warmest declamation appealing to the honor and spirit of the nation to respect no longer the decisions of their representatives, but roused by the demon of anarchy, alarm the executive into measures most congenial to individual interest, however noxious to public good.

The opponent of Junius has not the vanity to imagine that more attention is given to his productions than to the flimsy diary of a daily paper, therefore, "hears not the imperious voice of duty calling upon him to address the people;" yet weak as his efforts are he cannot hesitate to express his sentiments on a subject in which he differs diametrically with the writer in question.

From the exordium of my energetic politician in his essay upon the embargo, I presumed the subject would have been so logically treated that conviction must have seized the most obdurate; but to my disappointment a noble warmth kindles into excessive heat—reason recedes to make way for sound, and while he enumerates the injuries practised by one power, throws the superficial veil of eulogium over the actions of the other.

The American scorns the influence of foreign powers, and equally weighs the injury or insult he may from any receive.

France has both injured and insulted us. She has made every law subversive to power, and by unjustly annulling a treaty manifests a clear contempt for our understanding or resentment. That this has been resented by all the means with which we are empowered, admits not of a doubt, for the tribunals who are authorised to bring the delinquent before the law, have pronounced no censure for such default of duty: we are therefore to infer that all has been done, of which the nature of the case and our comparative weakness would admit.

Here ends the criminal charge against our president.

That the frequent changes in the ministry of Great Britain must make our relations with her uncertain, is self evident; we are cajoled by one administration today, and injured by a succeeding one tomorrow; an honorable peace is offered by the former, and private orders issued to insult us by the latter. Our principal ports were for many months blockaded by the ships of war of Britain, although constant representations were made of how irksome such illegal proceedings were to our citizens, and how inimical to our rights of navigation; they fire upon our ships and murder our men; the commander is tried, acquitted and promoted. Again, an ignorant captain of a 24 gun ship sails into a harbor in defiance of our laws, insolently rails at our chief magistrate, our government and the courage of our people, swells with self importance and bombastically talks of his honor, his king, and the power of his country; but to crown the degradation, a felonious and cowardly attack is made on a national ship within our own jurisdiction, and our fellow citizens unresistably slain: no inconsiderate steps are taken; we wait patiently for a disavowal and for reparation: disavowed it is, but the reparation is denied from a puncillious disposition, which naturally suggests a suspicion of the sincerity of professions, and this suspicion is increased by the deep art of courts and known duplicity of ministers.

A British admiral may bombard New York, kill one fourth of the unsuspecting inhabitants, and deprive the remainder of their homes and property; the act is disavowed as having been done by authority of his government—the rage of America is appeased, her dignity is inviolate, but who will rebuild the city, reanimate the dead, and support the wretched houseless fugitives.

The admiralty laws of Great Britain are well known to be too rigorous ever to let escape unpunished, the officer, who should destroy by unlicensed conduct, the animosity towards his nation, of a powerful friend. To return to the embargo; the decree of France is tantamount to a declaration of war, as no treaty now exists between America and her. England has issued a countervailing one: Bonaparte proclaims to you, if your vessels have ever been in port subject to Britain, or should perchance have been spoken by an English cruiser in a passage to any of my ports, or those of

my allies, your property shall be burnt, sunk, or sequestered, and if your government do not on my demand declare war against my enemy, your effects within my limits shall be confiscated. Britain resorts, and as retaliation upon her enemy declares all property bound to France or to her allies a lawful prize.

Ship your produce to England, and it is in danger of confiscation in case of war with that power; send it to France, and by Frenchmen it is either sunk or burnt on its way thither, or else sequestered when it arrives.

Is not an embargo then the least evil? A few prosperous speculators might be enriched but hundreds would be back upped by an uncontrolled commerce; by continuing it, we suffer temporary evils and vexations, but they are inconsiderable to those we inflict upon our injuries, it is the only method by which we can act offensively, and impress them with a conviction of how dependent they are on our friendship and alliance; necessity will compel them to rescind their decrees, as the commodities of which they are thus deprived will be necessary for subsistence, and our imports are equally requisite for the pecuniary support of a large number of their subjects.

That America tho' distant from the scene of bloodshed, should enjoy unimpaired happiness and prosperity, while the fairest portion of the globe is harassed with all the calamities of war, would be to doubt a great attribute of the Almighty. That we feel but a mite of misery when compared with millions of our fellow beings is irreprovable, yet when man has long been accustomed to an uninterrupted felicity, the smallest speck of misfortune darkens the serenity of his mental atmosphere, and he ejaculates I am the most persecuted of men.

EXTRACT

From the act to remove Nuisances, preserve the health of the inhabitants of the town of Alexandria, and for other purposes.

SECT. 14. Be it enacted, That the persons living on paved streets shall clean the footway opposite the property they occupy; and moreover shall wash such footways every Saturday from the first day of May to the first day of September, unless prevented by the weather; any inhabitant who shall not perform the said duties, shall for every neglect forfeit and pay thirty three cents. No person shall throw or cause to be thrown down, from any wagon or other carriage, or in any other manner, any rubbish, litter or dirt, on any street, public lane or alley, and suffer the same to remain for more than twenty four hours, except in such quantities and such places as may be allowed by the Superintendent of Police: Provided, That any person desirous of depositing on any street materials for building shall apply to the Superintendent of Police, who shall appoint a proper place, and assign a reasonable space for depositing said materials, whoever shall offend herein, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence, and be subject to the farther penalty of one dollar, for every day such building materials shall remain contrary to the provisions hereof.

April 30.

Saturday next being a muster day in course, the Volunteer Company of Alexandria are hereby notified to appear at the Court House square at three o'clock P. M. armed and accoutered. All delinquents will be reported. By order.

W. F. GRAY, 1st Ser't.

April 28.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
APRIL 21, 1808.

Ordered,
THAT Thomas Herbert, Matthew Smith and Daniel Macleod, be Commissioners to hold an election on Monday the second day of May, at the Council Chamber, for a member of the Common Council for ward no. 2, in place of John Sutton, not eligible.

Test.

James M. McRea, C. C.
April 23.

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his control render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great bargain if application be made soon.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative, is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immediate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Cowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Broad-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe gripping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,
The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)
Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laudable remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor.

Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled Dr. TISSOT'S AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout

my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to

be able to turn in my bed without assistance,

proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold;

on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tis-

sot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accord-

ingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the applica-

tion of which, under God, have perfectly re-

stored me to health. I am therefore induced

with confidence to recommend this medicine

as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-

maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold

my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor

Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have

experienced a very unequivocal instance of

their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with

two severe attacks of what is usually called

Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered,

but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in

walking when I left home; to this were joined

violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the af-

fection, and I had feared the disorder would

accompany me through life; but providentially

it was recommended to apply at George Dob-

bin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and

after using only one bottle, found myself per-

fectly liberated from my disorder, and am now,

thank God, as free from pain as if I never had

been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate

so powerfully on myself, I determined to ap-

ply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven

months old, who was then reduced almost to

a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after

administering it four times to him, his com-

plaint was entirely removed, and he is now re-

coving his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Fifteen Bales

Of beautiful retailing Cotton.

Received to day.

IN STORE—Bacon, Candles, Cranberries, Porter, Soap, Shoes, Trunks, Wine.

E. GILMAN.

April 11. (12) d3t lawf

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Simms, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. ee4w

N. HINGSTON,
FAIRFAX-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
HATH ON HAND,

Fresh Seeds of Orchard Gras, Timothy, Herbs Grass, Rye Grass, Burnett, St. Foine, Lucern, Trifoliate, Peruvian Grass.

And will receive by Capt. Hand,

A SUPPLY OF RED CLOVER.

Also, a general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Coriander, Arrisse, Caraway, Dill Fennel, Millet, Rape, Maw, Canary, a variety of Bulbos Roots, Flowering Plants & Shrubs, Lombardy Poplars, Catalpas, Asparagus Plants with all kinds of Garden Utensils, best Pruning Knives, the American Gardener, and Kennedy's Treatise on Planting and Gardening, Flower Pots of all sorts, Climney Ornaments, and a handsome assortment of China, Glass, and Queens Ware, with all kinds of Groceries, &c. &c.

I want to hire till January next,

A NEGRO MAID, that can come well recommended, to work in a garden.

March 15. d1w&lawf

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) from Bern in Switzerland.

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages, Antient and Modern History, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Measurement, Surveying, Navigation and the Like Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

A. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It lies less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the projected bridge will be less than the house stands on an elevated hill, and over looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupola on the house top, from whence is seen this delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 900 peaches, and 900 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares,